

Professional Letters.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREAIRY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.
Oct. 21, 1862.

D. MC CONAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE is ready to one door west of Puebler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street).

A. J. COOPER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him.—Office between Farnie-took's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 5.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

AS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg St., opposite Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call.

REFERENCES.
Rev. C. P. Knauth, D. D., Prof. M. H. Muhlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, H. L. Baugher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

Removal.

D. R. O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills' building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets, opposite the Presbyt. Church Residence adjoining the office April 7, 1862.

CANNON'S

MAILED & WORKS.
Baltimore-street, near the Diamond,
GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA.
Every description of work, executed in the
finest style of the art. Jan. 17.—tl.

Gettysburg Marble Yard,

MEALS & BRO.

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa.

HERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

250 Produce taken in exchange for work
Gettysburg, May 27.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east cor-
ner of the Diamond, (next door to Mc-
Clellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can
at all times be found ready to attend to all busi-
ness in his line. He has also excellent assis-
tance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a
call.

Dec. 5.

1865. Spring Millinery.

MISS McCREAIRY is just opening a large
and beautiful assortment of HATS, BON-
NETS, RIBBONS, Flowers, Lace and Fancy
goods, of every description, and all of the most
fashionable styles, which she will be pleased to
show those who may favor her with a call.

She is also prepared to do up Hats and Bon-
nets of every kind, in the best manner and on
short notice.

Men's Milliners buying goods to sell again,
will find it to their advantage to purchase here,
as by doing so they will receive patterns and
instructions gratis.

April 18.—2m.

New Goods!—Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING.

JACOBS & BRO have just received from the cities a large stock
of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a
variety of

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES,

VESTINGS,

Cassimets, Jeans, &c., with many other goods
for spring and summer wear.

They are prepared to make up garments at
the shortest notice, and in the very best man-
ner. The fashions are regularly received, and
clothing made in any desired style. They al-
ways make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure
to be substantial.

They ask a continuance of the public's pa-
tronage, resolved by good work and moderate
charges to earn it.

Gettysburg, April 9.

The Popular 7-30 Loan.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg has
been designated Depository and Finan-
cial Agent of the United States, will and furnish
the popular 7-30 Coupon Notes, free from all
taxes, and convertible at maturity into 5-20
per cent. Gold Interest Bonds. Will also,
furnish 5-20 and 10-40 Bonds, one year Certi-
ficates and all other Government securities,
will buy Gold and Silver, cash Coupons, and
make collections promptly on all accessible
points. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Dec. 27.

John L. Holtzworth,

In addition to his Boot and Shoe Store, has
engaged the services of an experienced
Shoemaker, and is now prepared to manu-
facture work to order and to attend to all kinds
of repairing promptly.

[Jan. 3.

Battle-Field Views,

FULL set of our Photographic views
of the Battle Field of Gettysburg, a
splendid gift for the Holidays; the first yet
published can be seen at the Frelson's Gallo-
ry, TYSON & BRO.

Dec. 15.

REVENUE STAMPS of every denomination,
now constantly on hand and for sale, at the
First National Bank of Gettysburg,
Nov. 8. GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

DR. TOBIAS' Celebrated Derby Condition
powders for Horses and Cattle for sale at
Dr. R. Horner's Drug Store. Jan. 13.

BLANKET SHAWL'S, all varieties and prices
at A. Scott & Son's cheap store.

HARDWARE AND IRON, Paints and
Oils of every description, at greatly re-
duced prices, at FAUNESTOCK'S.

MILLINERY GOODS, a large and choice
assortment to be had cheap at FAUNESTOCK'S.

BROWN AND BLEACHED MUSLINS,
at 12d and 15 cents, at FAUNESTOCK'S.

Cherry Pudding.

ALL EARTH IS BEAUTIFUL.

Oh, tell me not this earth is all
A scene of foul decay.
That's not its joys a funeral pall
Is spread in dark array.
Oh, tell me not there is no love,
No beauty here below,
For God, from higher courts above,
Hath blessed all things below.

There's beauty in each flower
That blooms along the way,
Or deck the cool and shady bower
In rich and bright array?
There's beauty in each forest tree
That shades the pasture,
There's music in the tiny bee
That hums his busy lay.

There's beauty in the mountain rill
That flows along the glade,
There's beauty in the rugged hill
And in the forest shade;

There's beauty in the summer day,
There's beauty in the night,
That comes to us with gentle lay
And happy visions bright.

There's beauty in the summer cloud
And in the April shower,
For these our All-Wise Father gives
To gladden leaf and flower!

Oh, yes, all earth is beautiful
With every varied scene,
For where'er the eye may gaze
The Hand of God is seen!

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

GREAT SALE OF
WATCHES & JEWELRY,
\$1,000,000 WORTH!

TO BE DISPOSED OF AT ONE DOLLAR EACH,
WITHOUT REGARD TO VALUE,
And not to be paid until you know what you
will receive!

By A. H. ROWEN & CO.,
(Agents for the Manufacturers,)
No. 38 BEEKMAN STREET, NEW YORK.

Read the following list of Articles to be
sold for ONE DOLLAR:

100 Gold Hunting Case Watches...each \$125.00
100 Watches, various styles.....75.00
200 Ladies' Gold Watches.....50.00

500 Silver Watches.....\$20.00 to \$35.00

5000 Neck and Vest Chains.....9.00 to 20.00

4000 Carb. diamond east drops.....5.00 to 10.00

3000 Miniature Revolving Pins.....5.00 to 10.00

2000 Carb. diamond and enameled

Gent's script pins new styles.....5.00 to 10.00

2000 Masonic and Emblem Pins.....2.00 to 10.00

2500 Gold Band Bracelets, engr....3.00 to 10.00

4000 Solids Silver Buttons.....3.00 to 10.00

5000 Studs & Star Buttons.....3.00 to 10.00

5000 Stove Buttons, plain & engr.....2.00 to 8.00

10000 Plates, plain & engr.....2.00 to 10.00

8000 Lockets, richly engraved.....2.00 to 10.00

15000 Sets Ladies Jew'y, new and
latest styles.....6.00 to 12.00

6000 Handmade Steel Rings.....3.00 to 8.00

2000 Sets Brass Studs.....2.50 to 6.00

1400 Gold Pens and Gold Holders, 15.00 to 25.00

2000 Sets Jet and Gold Pens and Ear

Drops, latest styles, very rich.....6.00 to 10.00

8000 Gold Thimbles, Pencils, &c., 4.00 to 6.00

10000 Gold Pens & Silver Cases.....3.00 to 5.00

10000 Gold Pens & Silver Cases.....4.00 to 6.00

May 16.—Gm. P. O. Box, 4270.

New Skirt for 1865.

THE GREAT INVENTION OF THE AGE FOR

HOOP-SKIRTS.

J. W. BRADLEY'S New Patent Double

J. Elliptic (or double) SPRING SKIRT.

WEST'S BRADLEY & CARY, [late J. F.

& J. Q. West] Sole Proprietors and Manu-

facturers, 97 Chambers and 79 and 81 Reade

Streets, N. Y.

This Invention consists of Double (or two)

Elliptic Steel Springs, ingeniously Braided

Tightly and Firmly together edge to edge,

making the toughest, most flexible Elastic

and Durable Spring ever used. They seldom

Break or Break like the Single Springs, and

consequently preserve their perfect and Beau-

tiful Shape, twice as long as any other skirt.

The wonderful flexibility and great com-

fort and pleasure to any Lady wearing the

Double Elliptic Skirt will be experienced

particularly in all crowded assemblies, Ope-

ras, carriages, Railroad cars, Church Pews,

etc., etc., for promenade and house dress,

as the Skirt can be folded, when in use,

to occupy a small place as easily as a silk or

muslin dress.

A Lady having enjoyed the pleasure, com-

fort, and great convenience of wearing the

Double Elliptic Steel Spring Skirt for but

a single day, will never afterwards willingly

desire with her use. For Children, Mis-

ses, and Young Ladies, they are superior to

all others.

They are the best quality in every part,

and unquestionably the lightest, most desir-

able, comfortable, and economical skirt ever

made.

FOR SALE in all first class stores in New

York, and throughout the United States and

Canada, Havana de Cuba, Mexico, South

America, and the West Indies.

Inquire for the Triple Elliptic skirt.

April 11.—3 mos.

RUSSEL'S SCREW POWER

AND THE

OHIO REAPER AND MOWER,

BOTH COMBINED MACHINES.

THE subscriber is agent for the above

machines. The Screw power has found

a ready market since introduced in this

County, and gives satisfaction, a fact to which

many farmers will vouch.

THE OHIO REAPER

has given satisfaction wherever used, over

three thousand having been sold during the

last season. The demand was so great the

company intend putting out six thousand

this season, which we consider the best re-

commendation for any machine.

It is a engi-

neered machine, said to be of very light

draft, worked with ease with one span of hor-

ses. This machine, as a Reaper, can be

worked with or without a reaper. Farmers

wishing to buy would do well to make their

purchase here, as the demand will be great.

Last season we were unable to supply the

demand in consequence of persons making

up their minds to it in the season. Extras

always kept on hand. Specimens machines

can be seen by calling on the subscriber, two

miles northeast of Gettysburg, on the Har-

risburg road.

W. M. WIBLE, Agent.

April 18, 1865.

CHEAP CLOTHING.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS!

F. B. PICKING'S

FASHIONABLE CLOTHING STORE,

Baltimore street, Gettysburg.

OUR SPRING & SUMMER SUPPLY JUST

OPENED.

IS the largest and best selected stock of

Clothing ever brought to Gettysburg, con-

tracing all the

LATEST STYLES FOR MEN AND BOYS,

among which are fine Fitting Dress and Bus-

ket's Coats, Cloth, Cassimere, Silk, Satin and

Gown Vests, Dress and Business Pants, of

every style, quality and size. Under Clothes

of every description. Also—

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,

embracing Cloves, Collars, Neck-ties, Sta-

pendors, Hosiery, &c. Also—

NOTIONS IN ENDLESS VARIETY,

such as Violins, Accordions, Violin Strings,

Clothes, Hair, Cothes, Linen, Combs, Razors and Razors Straps, Soap, Spectacles, Cane, Pen Knives, Pencils, Pens & Boxes.

Also—

TRUNKS, CARPET SACKS, UMBREL-

LAS, TOBACCO SEALS, &c.

and, indeed, a little of everything will be

found in this Store. Having made our pur-

chases for Cash, and at a favorable time, we

are prepared to sell cheap.

REMEMBER THE PLACE.

If you desire to have a good fitting suit, made

of good material, call and examine for your-

self.

A N D S A V E M O N E Y

April 25, 1865. F. B. PICKING.

CALL EARLY, if you want cheap and

desirable Goods—where you cannot fail

to be pleased, at F. B. PICKING'S.

A STANDARD POLITICAL WORK

McPHERSON'S

Political History of the Rebellion.

THE Political History of the United States

during the Rebellion—extending from

November 6, 1860, to July 4, 1864, by Hon.

EDWARD MCPHERSON, Clerk of the House of

Representatives of the United States, is des-

igned to become a standard authority concerning

these stirring times, and is among the most

useful and interesting books now before the

public.

It contains the various STATE PAPERS of

the period—Executive, Judicial, and Legisla-

tive—and those of the Military which bear up-

on political questions; also the Propositions

submitted to and to Laws enacted by Con-

gress, with the vote in each House, upon every

existing question, such as Confiscation, Arrests,

Compensation, Emanicipation, and every phase

of the "Legal Tender" Taxation, and other

Propositions of the Slavery Question: also

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Grand Master Lucius H. Scott, of the Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania: "May corn, wine and oil, and all the necessities of life, abound among men throughout the world, and may the blessing of Almighty God be upon this undertaking, and may the monument here to be erected to commemorate the noble and the brave, who have sacrificed their lives upon the altar of their country, be preserved to the latest posterity."

Quite a large number of articles were deposited within the tin box, which is inserted in a receptacle cut for it within the corner-stone. Among the documents were the Constitutions of all the States whose soldiers fought for the Union in the Gettysburg battle; Constitution of the United States; President's emancipation proclamation; list of soldiers who were killed, and the names of those who are buried in the Cemetery, together with rolls of the Army of the Potomac; an account of the battle of Gettysburg, and a copy of the consecration ceremonies.

THE ORATION.

The orator of the day, Major General O. O. Howard, of Maine, one of the heroes of the battle of Gettysburg, was introduced, and delivered the following address. He said:

Fellow citizens and soldiers, as I stand

here to-day, before this peaceful audience, composed, as it is, of beautiful ladies, joyous children and happy citizens, and think of my last visit to this place, just two years ago, and of the terrible scenes in which it was my lot then to bear a part, I cannot help exclaiming how changed, how changed!

It is the same rich landscape, broad and beautiful, covered with every variety of natural objects to please the eye. It is the same wooded ridges and cultivated fields,

the same neat little town, clinging to the hillside, the same broad avenues of approach,

the same ravines and creeks, but the awful magnificence of hosts arrayed against each other in deadly strife, is wanting. Yonder heights are no longer crowned with hostile cannon, the valleys do not reverberate with their fearful roar; the groves and the houses do not give back that indescribable peal of musket fire, and oh! how like a dream seems that sad spectacle of broken tombstones, prostrate fences, and the ground strewn with our wounded and dead companions. Then there is after battle the mingling of friends and enemies, with suffering depicted in all possible modes of portraiture. There are the surgeons with bloody hands and resolute hearts; there are pale faces of relatives searching the fields for dear ones; the busy sanitary and Christian workers, pass before my mind in group after group; my friends, my countrymen, my companions, suffer me to congratulate you now to-day, this fourth day of July, 1865, that this sad world is completely done, and that sweet peace has really dawned upon us.

On the 13th of November, 1863, this national cemetery, a pious tribute to manliness and virtue, was consecrated. The Hon. Edward Everett delivered the address in his own clear, neat, elegant style, which having long since been published, has already become historical and affords us a complete and graphic picture of the campaign and battle of Gettysburg. I am deeply grateful to this noble patriot for his indefatigable industry in securing facts, and for the clear narrative he has left us of this great battle, in which every living loyal soldier that was here is now proud to have borne a part. He joining the patriotic band whom he honored by his eloquence, has gone to his reward, and let his memory ever be mingled with those here, upon whose graves he so earnestly invoked your benediction. Mr. Everett was followed by the few remarkable words of President Lincoln, and now that Mr. Lincoln's name is so near and so dear to us, and the memory of his work and sacrifice so fresh, I deem it not inappropriate to repeat his own words. He said: "Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. We are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived and so dedicated can any longer endure. We are met upon a great battle-field of that war; we are not to dedicate a portion of it as the last resting place of those who gave their lives that the nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this, but in a larger sense we cannot dedicate, we cannot consecrate, we cannot hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have already dedicated it beyond our power to add or detract. The world will little note or long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us, the living, rather to be dedicated to the unfinished work that they have thus far nobly carried on. It is rather for us to be dedicated to the great task remaining before us, that from these honored graves we take increased devotion to the cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion; that we here, highly resolve that the dead shall not have died in vain; that the nation under God shall experience a new birth of freedom; that the Government of the people, by the people and for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

The civil war is ended. The test was complete. He (Abraham Lincoln) did not forget his own devotion to the work he was finished. He did display even increased devotion, if that were possible. The dead did not die in vain, and the nation has already experienced the "new birth of freedom," of which he spoke. Oh! that in the last three of darkness and crime, it had pleased God to spare us that great heart out of which proceeded such solemn words of wisdom and encouragement. How very much of grateful recollection clusters around the name of Abraham Lincoln, as we pronounce it here to-day, amongst the dead who have died that our nation might not perish from the earth. This cemetery has already been consecrated, and is doubly sacred from the memory of those who lie here, and from those two remarkable men, Mr. Everett and Mr. Lincoln, who gave tone to the exercises of consecration two years ago, whose bodies now rest beneath the sod, but whose spirits are unmistakably animating every true American heart this day.

We have been called to lay the corner stone of a monument. This monument is not a mere family record—not simply the memorial of individual fame, nor the silent tribute to genius. It is raised to the soldier. It is the memorial of his life and his noble death. It embraces a patriotic brotherhood of heroes in its inscriptions, and is an unceasing herald of toil, suffering, union, liberty and sacrifice. Let us then, in every proper occasion like this, give a few thoughts to the American soldier, under whose generic name is embraced the dutiful officer, the volunteer, the regular, the colored and the conceited.

General Howard then went into a graphic and vigorous eulogy of the American volunteer soldier springing at the call of his country from the workshop and the farm, marching through the then "gloomy, flagless, defiant streets of Baltimore," struggling through the "sacred and clay of Virginia," toiling through the streams of the Carolinas and Georgia, illustrating the name of his country with such fields of glory and devotion that dedicated here, until peace

had been conquered and happiness once more brought to the land and the people.

The barefooted winter march to relieve

Knoss, the following spring campaign, the battles at Dalton, Rocky Face, Resaca,

Aldersville, Cassville, Dallas, New Hope

Church, Pickett's Mill, Pine Top, Lost

Mountain, Kennecau, Smyrna, Jonesboro',

were briefly alluded to by the orator who

showed that for a hundred days the American soldier scarcely rested from the conflict;

for hundreds of miles he gave his aid to dig

that endless chain of entrenchments which

compassed every one of the enemy's fortified

positions, the tail whereof ended not

until "Atlanta was ours and fairly won."

Nor did his toil and suffering stop here,

nor can you feel the full hardships of his

life during four years of war unless you had

stood upon the battle-field during the struggle

and completed your observation in the army

hospitals and upon those countless

graves, peopled with the dead. The

inimated bodies; the multitude of graves

the historic fields; the monumental stones,

like this one we are laying to day, after all,

are only meagre memorials of the soldier's

work. God grant that what he planted,

nourished and has now preserved with his

blood, I mean American liberty, may be a

plant dear to us as the apple of the eye,

and that its growth may not be hindered

but its roots are firmly set in every State of

this Union, and till the full fruition of its

blessed fruit is realized by men of every

name, color and description in this broad

land."

At the conclusion of the Poem, Governor

Clayton addressed the assemblage with an elo-

quent endorsement of Gen. Howard's account

of the soldiers. He contrasted the smiling,

peaceful valley that lay in view with the

same valleys under the foot of the ruthless

invader, and closed with a tribute to the

Pennsylvania militia.

After the regular programme had been

closed, of Hon. Horace Maynard, Gen.

Thomas, Gen. Geary, and others, were loudly

called for, and made speeches.

The benediction was then pronounced by

Rev. D. T. Carnahan—when, the great

ceremony being accomplished, the vast

crowd in attendance was dismissed.

The numbers present were variously esti-

mated at from 15,000 to 30,000. We think

it safe to put them at 20,000. There were

certainly more lookers-on than on the 19th

of November, though the procession may

not have been quite as large.

Dr. Marshall's Catarrh Snuff.

Col. G. H. HALFIN, of New York, well known

as Private Miles O'Reilly, then read the follow-

ing suggestive and appropriate poem, which

was received with great interest:

Thoughts of the Place and Time.

As men beneath some soul of grief,

Or sudden joy, will dumbly stand,

Finding no words to give relief—

Clear, passion-warm, precise, and brief—

To thoughts with which their souls expand;

To be to-day—these trophies high—

One trembling lips no utterance reach;

The hills around—the graves—the sky—

The silent poem of the eye

Surpasses all the arts of speech!

The POEM.

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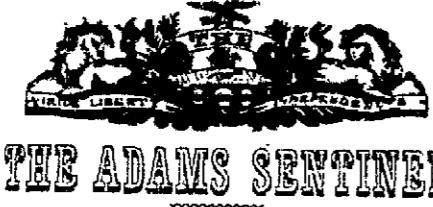
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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday, July 11, 1865.

United Presbyterian Church.

There will be services in the United Presbyterian Church in Gettysburg, on the third, fourth, and fifth sabbaths of July, by Rev. Mr. Ferguson.

Col. BACHELDER, of Boston, who spent three months in a critical survey of every point of the battle-field at Gettysburg, and has prepared a most faithful and accurate delineation of it in a beautiful map, was for a number of days last week in our midst, and has been reviewing the battle-field with the officers who participated in the great scenes of the 1st, 2d, and 3d of July, 1863. Every point of his map has been confirmed as correct by them, and many things there now flash upon their minds which they had not remembered in the heat of battle. He has been ever since the battle personally collecting matters of interest connected with the glorious affair, which will one day appear in history, and will be a splendid acquisition to the reminiscences of the war. He is a man of great research, statistical talent, and a perfect gentleman.

Col. BACHELDER has had some very hot weather during the past week—which some folks think was rather uncomfortable. On Friday the mercury was up to 94° above zero; which is decidedly inclining to the melting order. There is one comfort, however, connected with the weather, which our farmers appreciate. They are getting in their plentiful harvest in fine order.

There is a marked improvement in the health of President Johnson. He still kept his room, however, in the latter part of the week, and adheres to the advice of his physician, and receives no visitors.

A number of persons were relieved of their pocket-books on Tuesday. The long-fingered gentry were busy, and several persons were arrested on suspicion, but whether they were the guilty parties we are not able to say. We also hear of several horses having been stolen, some of which were afterwards recovered.

Serious Accident. On Tuesday evening last, about 8 o'clock, quite a serious accident occurred to the President's car at the Bolton station, Baltimore, on its return from Gettysburg. A switch had been misaligned, and the car ran into the end of a freight train standing on a side track. The speed of the engine was considerably slackened, but several of the party in the car were much injured. Senor Buraga, the Chilean Minister, and Col. C. G. Halpine, the poet of the Gettysburg celebration, were severely cut about the head. Col. Simpson of the Eighth Army Corps; R. S. Chew, Esq., of the State Department; Frank R. Milton, of the Executive Mansion, and L. L. Crouse, of the N. Y. Times, were also slightly injured. The car was somewhat injured, but not enough to prevent it from proceeding to Washington.

Rev. Dr. WATSON, of Milton, preached in the Presbyterian church of this place on Sabbath evening. The house was crowded, showing that the Dr. has many friends here, and that he still lives in the hearts of the people of this community.

Rev. Dr. Wm. PAXTON, pastor of the 1st Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, has resigned after fourteen years service, on account of ill health.

Mr. CHARLES J. TISON, President of the Oil Spring Run Petroleum Company, gives notice that oil has been reached in well No. 1, at a depth of about 30 feet.

Returned.

Capt. Grenwall's Company of the 87th Pa. Regiment returned on the 4th. This company was composed principally of persons from Highland township, Adams county, and volunteered under the last call for troops.

L. L. Crouse.

The correspondent of the New York Times, who so grossly libeled the citizens of this place and vicinity, after the battle of Gettysburg, made his appearance here last week, as a reporter of the proceedings of the Fourth; and his presence in our midst excited much indignation, and an accused feeling looking to a forcible ejection of him from the town. A town meeting was called on Monday, and after some interesting speeches, the following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That the citizens of Gettysburg, justly indignant at the false and injurious representations made two years since by L. L. Crouse, respecting the kindness and hospitality to the army and wounded soldiers of the Union, now recognize the same rights of hospitality they exercised, and do not consider it necessary or proper to notice his presence in this community further than to express their continued sense of the wrong done them by the communication referred to.

A copy of the resolution was communicated to him by the officers of the meeting. What his notice of it may be, and whether he will retract his libellous charges, remains to be seen.

Judge THOMPSON, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, on Wednesday last, delivered an opinion that the right of the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus was only given by Congress during the continuance of the war; and ordered the release of Mr. Corzons, a defaulting contractor, who had been arrested by a military commission. The prisoner had been held by authority from Washington—and there has been rather a conflict between the civil and military authorities at Philadelphia. This decision will bring the question to a speedy settlement.

There is also a conflict of power in Michigan between the civil and military authorities. Some officers had committed a murder in that State, and are now in the custody of the civil authorities to be tried for the offense. Secretary Stanton wanted them tried before a court-martial, but the Governor asserts the supremacy of the State law, and declines to give them up.

The subscriptions to the 7-80 loan on the 4th and 5th of July, amounted to \$6,688,500; on the 6th, to \$3,015,700; on the 7th, to \$4,261,200—nearly thirteen millions in four days at Wheeling.

It is intimated that the Government is about to make an important seizure in the direction of the North Carolina gold mines. This, we suppose, awes a little the policy in relation to the treatment of the copper mine property in that State, a large portion of which was used exclusively in the furtherance of the objects of the rebel.

The Government is rapidly returning to their homes in the South the rebel prisoners of war, and all of them, excepting those who prefer remaining at the North, will soon be back in their native States. The steamers *Salvor* and *Idaho*, together carrying nine hundred liberated rebel soldiers from Newport News and Point Lookout, destined for Charleston, Savannah and Mobile, passed Fortress Monroe on the 2d inst.

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A Card.

The officers and men of the Regular Artillery, detailed to participate in the celebration of the laying of the Corner Stone of the National Monument at Gettysburg, respectfully return thanks to citizens of Littlestown, for the hospitality extended to us on our return from the celebration.

M. P. MILLER,
Capt. 4th U. S. Artillery,
For the command.

Communicated.

CATOGAS TRIBE, No. 31. I. O. or R. M.,
Gettysburg, Buck Moon, 7th Sleep,
G. S. 0625.

The following Chiefs were regularly elected, and installed in their respective offices, by District Deputy, Wm. B. Meads:

W. Sachem, Chas. Boyer.
S. Sagamore, John L. Holtworth.
J. Sagamore, J. L. Holt.
K. of W., Sam'l. Weaver.
C. of R., John H. Cuip.

Tribe meets at their Wigwam, (McConaughy's Hall,) every Friday night at 8 o'clock. Open for visitors at 7 o'clock, same evenings.

L. K. N.

On the 3d inst., Mr. Benjamin Lauchman, of Berwick township, Adams county, while making some alterations to a reaper, had three of his fingers cut off.

Wm. Blair & Son, Carlisle, Pa., offer Tire Iron at 5 cents per pound; Nails \$5.65 per keg—6 cents per pound; Horse Shoes \$7.50 per keg; Horse Nails 35 to 42 cents per pound. A reduction to Jobbers.

The Fourth of July was most splendidly celebrated in all the cities and towns of the country with great enthusiasm. At Boston, it is said to have been the most attractive and imposing celebration that has ever occurred there. At Albany, also, it was the most interesting ever witnessed. There were 16 Generals present, amongst whom was Lieutenant General Grant, whose appearance was the signal for hearty and prolonged cheering. The tattered flags of about 200 New York regiments were formally presented to the State.

The Conspirators.

On Thursday last, the verdict of the Military Commission at Washington engaged in the trial of the assassin Conspirators was announced.— Payne, Herold, Mrs. Surratt and Atzeroth were sentenced to be hung; Arnold, Mudd and O'Laughlin to be confined at hard labor for life in the Albany Penitentiary, and Spangler to six years' imprisonment at hard labor in the same institution. President Johnson approved the finding, and ordered the execution of the four condemned to death to take place on Friday. What a speedy retribution for their crimes!

Execution of the Conspirators.

On Friday last, in pursuance of the sentence of the Court and approved by the President, the four principal assassin conspirators paid the penalty of their awful crime, by being hung in the prison yard at Washington. Their names are Mrs. Mary Surratt, George A. Atzeroth, Lewis Payne, and David E. Herold.

On Friday morning Mrs. Surratt's counsel attempted to stay her execution by serving a writ of habeas corpus upon Gen. Hancock; but the latter was directed by the Attorney General and the President to disregard the writ, and to execute the sentence. Every exertion possible to obtain the clemency of the Executive on behalf of Mrs. Surratt and Herold was made, but unavailing. Their crime was clearly proven; and no inducements could be held out to induce a departure from the strict demands of justice and law. They were accordingly executed—buried into eternity, but with more time granted them to prepare for it than they allowed the illustrious victim of their demon act. Thus be it ever with traitors of such deep dye!

The process of laying the immense cable for the Atlantic Telegraph, which is to connect the old world with the new by lightning speed, was to commence yesterday, the 10th. It reaches from Valentia, on the west coast of Ireland, to Trinity Bay, Newfoundland. So sanguine are the projectors of the line, and such have been the care and pains taken in making the arrangements, that the whole work is expected to be finished, ready for the transmission of messages, by the 24th of this month. From the terminal points on either side, telegraphic communication is already provided to the populous districts of the world. The charges are fixed at an enormous rate for the present—the lowest price for a message of twenty words being \$100 in gold—every additional word \$5. To the Continent \$105; to Asia or Africa \$125—with corresponding increase for each word. If the project is successful, the prices will be hereafter diminished. The cable now reeled in the hold of the Great Eastern, ready for commencing laying out yesterday, weighs 7,000 tons, and is 2,600 miles long—being an excess of 500 miles over the estimated length required. The result of the experiment is awaited with great interest on both sides of the Atlantic.

A few minutes after one o'clock, Mrs. Surratt was supported to the gallows by two military officers, being scarcely able to walk. She was followed by Atzeroth, Herold and Payne, accompanied by a guard and their respective ministers of the Gospel. Front seats were provided for them. The order of the War Department ordering the penalty of death to be inflicted upon them was then read. Prayers were offered up by the different clergymen in attendance, in behalf of those who were about to be launched into eternity.

The criminals were now brought forward to the front of the platform, and placed over the fatal drop. Their hands were fastened behind them, their legs bandaged both below and above the knees, and white caps placed over their heads. The signal was given, the drop fell, and the four criminals hung quivering in the air. There were but slight convulsive movements; and when life was extinct, they were buried in the graves prepared for them. Thus ends the first scene.

The route to Niagara Falls, by the Northern Central Railroad to Elmira, the New York and Erie railroad thence to Buffalo, and the New York Central to the Falls, is 210 miles less from Baltimore than the route via New York city.

The Way to Deal with Common Traitors.

The people in portions of Western Virginia are pursuing the right course towards the returning "chivalry soldiers" who seek their old home in those localities for repose and safety after the failure of their villainous designs to destroy the National Government.

In Marion county, the citizens have entered suits against these returning rascals and in many instances recovered damages for horse stealing. One conviction has already been had, and the "raider"—the "chivalry"—sent to the penitentiary at

Wheeling.

A large dog, showing evident signs of hydrocephalus, was killed in Quincy, Ill., July 1, but not until he had bitten nine persons, some very severely, tearing pieces of flesh out of their arms and breasts. One man, James Rawington, who had just been discharged after having honorably served his country for three years, and his brother, were terribly lacerated.

The bills consequent upon the death of Mr. LINCOLN including those for decorating public buildings and those for the funeral, have all been delivered to Secretary HARRISON. Their aggregate is but a trifl over twenty-five thousand dollars, while the expense of President HARRISON's funeral, when the display of mourning was much less general and the ceremonies much less imposing, was thirty thousand dollars.

The income tax for 1864, paid by Alexander T. Stewart, of New York, was \$116,120.

Support the President.

Support him cheerfully and faithfully in his efforts at restoration, and if he does not come up, says the *Telegraph*, to our individual views on collateral questions, that affords no excuse to any man claiming to be loyally devoted to the Government, to seek the embarrassment of the Administration on the main question. It is essential for the future stability of this Government, that we show the world the alacrity with which its machinery can be put in operation in the late revolted States. One of the great positions of the national authorities during the war, was that which assumed the presence of large bodies of Union men in all parts of the Southern States, who were held in check by the military terrorism organized therein by the conspirators.

The sooner the President can encourage this Union element to the organization of State Governments—the sooner reconstruction can be effected by the operation of the State Governments, thus affording the President an opportunity to appoint the Federal officers necessary for such localities, the better for the Government, because it will establish the fact that the principles of our Federal organization are eternal, and though they may be interrupted for a time they can never be destroyed by the fallacies of secession or State sovereignty. These are questions on which we may differ with President Johnson, but they are in the future. He may commit errors according to our judgment in some things relating to the present, but that affords no good reason for disturbing the peace at this moment, for we may ourselves be wrong. It is fitting, therefore, that we should all exercise a generous confidence and a charitable spirit towards the present administration, and in that way mitigate as far as possible, the duties and labors of restoration.

Let us, then, in our individual and organized capacities, faithfully support the President. Let it be done by the press and by delegates directly representing the people in political conventions. It is gratifying to notice that many strong men who heretofore opposed Mr. Johnson, now yield him a cordial and willing support. Such examples are not only worthy of emulation, but they are worthy of honorable mention.

Throughout the country, as had been anticipated, the observance of the National Anniversary on Tuesday was more general and hearty than for many years previous. On that day a glad and relieved people celebrated not only the grand old event which made us a free and independent republic eighty-nine years ago, but also the restoration of peace to that same republic which, in the progress of time, has been tried in the fires of internecine war, and comes forth more strong and powerful than ever before, "one and indivisible." Hence there was a two-fold motive inspiring such universal and enthusiastic observance of the day as has seldom been seen.

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Mr. Frederick Seward has so far recovered from his injuries as to be able to ride out each day, weather permitting, and he expects shortly to be able to visit his home in the State of New York.

The President is still granting a considerable number of pardons—some forty Virginians were among the latest, and one hundred and fifteen North Carolinians.

Philadelphia, July 7.—The Bulletin announces the magnificent endowment of half a million of dollars by Asa Parker, of Mauch Chunk, Pennsylvania, for the establishment of a College, near Bethlehem, together with fifty-seven acres of land.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The Department of the Treasury has officially informed that the Spanish Government purposes issuing orders to the Captain General of Cuba to deliver to the United States Government the insurgent ram *Stonewall*, now at

Arrived on the ground, the infantry was drawn up in line with "arms present;" the artillery was wheeled out in front of the stand and unlimbered; the cavalry, with drawn sabres, stationed on the left, and the Masonic and other civic bodies placed in the immediate front, in juxtaposition to the site of the monument. Passing along the line of soldiers, General Meade, with uncovered head, and surrounded by a brilliant concourse of generals, ascended the steps of the stand, amid the cheers of all assembled. The rush of those on the stand to the front, to get a glimpse of the generals, caused a number of seats to break down, resulting in a few bruises and a great many frights.

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Washington, July 6.—It is understood that the subscriptions to the 7-80 loan on the 4th and 5th of July, amounted to \$6,688,500; on the 6th, to \$3,015,700; on the 7th, to \$4,261,200—nearly thirteen millions in four days at

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A Sad Calamity.

A very destructive fire occurred in the town of Deaton, Caroline county, Md., on the night of the 4th of July. Eighteen dwellings, store-houses, &c., were entirely laid in ashes, and not a single store, hotel or place of business left, except law offices. The sufferers are in a pitiable condition, and have scarcely a place to shelter them now, except as they are taken into the families of others, who were so fortunate as not to have their property destroyed. The goods of all the merchants were more or less burned, or otherwise destroyed. A great many persons lost all of their clothing, with the exception of what they wore